

PROGRAM TIMELINE



- **1986**
Public Law 99-145 designates the U.S. Army as the organization responsible for the destruction of the U.S. chemical weapons stockpile
- **1993**
Citizens' Advisory Commissions were created as part of the National Defense Authorization Act
- **1995**
Public Law 103-337 prohibits the transportation of chemical stockpile munitions across state lines



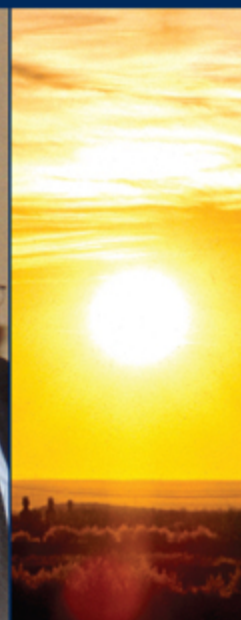
- **September 1996**
Outreach offices open in Kentucky and Colorado communities
- **September 1996**
Public Law 104-208 establishes the ACWA program and provides funding to conduct a pilot program to identify and demonstrate at least two alternatives to incineration for the disposal of assembled chemical weapons
- **December 1996**
Michael A. Parker is appointed ACWA program manager



- **January 1997**
William J. Pehlivanian is appointed ACWA deputy program manager
- **April 1997**
The United States ratifies the Chemical Weapons Convention treaty, which directs all member nations to destroy their chemical weapons and production facilities
- **May 1997**
ACWA begins innovative, open public participation process, known as the ACWA Dialogue



- **January 1998**
Public Law 105-261 provides funding for ACWA to continue efforts to identify and demonstrate incineration alternatives



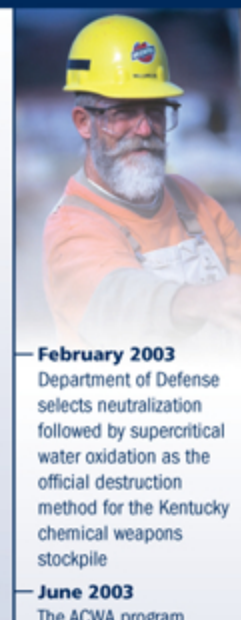
- **August 1999**
Public Law 106-52 dictates that the Secretary of Defense certify demonstration of six incineration alternatives before funds are obligated for a disposal facility at Blue Grass Army Depot
- **October 1999**
Public Law 106-79 authorizes the Department of Defense to evaluate three additional alternative technologies



- **October 2000**
Public Law 106-398 mandates Department of Defense to consider incineration and any demonstrated ACWA technologies for disposal of the Colorado stockpile
- **November 2000**
ACWA successfully demonstrated three additional technologies



- **March 2002**
Final Environmental Impact Statement issued for Colorado
- **May 2002**
Final programmatic Environmental Impact Statement published
- **June 2002**
CAC Working Groups established in Colorado
- **July 2002**
Department of Defense selects neutralization followed by biotreatment as the official disposal method for the Colorado stockpile
- **September 2002**
The Bechtel Pueblo Team is awarded a contract to design, construct, pilot test, operate and close the Pueblo pilot facility
- **October 2002**
Public Law 107-248 assigns ACWA responsibility for destruction of the chemical weapons stored in Kentucky and Colorado if alternative technologies are chosen
- **November 2002**
Department of Defense designates neutralization followed by supercritical water oxidation as the agency-preferred alternative to destroy the Kentucky stockpile
- **December 2002**
Final Environmental Impact Statement issued for Kentucky



- **February 2003**
Department of Defense selects neutralization followed by supercritical water oxidation as the official destruction method for the Kentucky chemical weapons stockpile
- **June 2003**
The ACWA program changes its name to Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives to better reflect its newly expanded role: overseeing the full-scale pilot testing of neutralization technologies to destroy the chemical weapons stockpiles in Colorado and Kentucky
- **June 2003**
Bechtel Parsons Blue Grass team is awarded contract to design, build and operate the Blue Grass pilot disposal plant
- **October 2003**
Chemical Destruction Community Advisory Board established in Kentucky

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